## MEXICO.

The Situation in Northern Mexico.

The Rivalries for the State Governorships.

## Robberies, Mutinics, Assassinations and Arbitrary Arrests.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Neview of the Presidential Canvass-Revenue Vexations-Prespect of a Fight in Tamanis-pas-Rivalry for the Governorship at the Bottom. Revenue Nov. 9, 1867.

mors of disaffection are still rife yet to outward sectug everything is not only serene but likely to remain record facts as they appear can only perform his part, leaving to the philosopher and the diplomatist to work out indications which give an endorsement or the lie to them, if this may be thought either necessary or an act

For years the only question had been the suppression of the intervention, and to this all else yielded. This there were no issues to distract and divide it ce in his capital, Juarez hastened to remedy this defect y the promulgation of his convocatoria, in which corental principles of the constitution of 1857, which had been the rallying cry of the war, were A formidable opposition against it and its a candidate for re-election to the Presidency mediately sprang up, and Porficio Diaz the most standard bearer. Everywhere were the chaoxious at such an assumption of power in a state of peace, raged that any political power whatever should be resince its independence. Combined with these in opposisuch extent as their influence went, were those who either openly or secretly had favored the empire or had opposed the execution of Maximilian and his through which Mexico had lost the entire empathy of a greater portion of the civilized world. of victory for these, but as it pregressed and terminated it was observed that the various elements of sir both account of his connection with the war and the inmilitary and civil power of the country in his hand. He has been re-elected, and, whenher by fraud and coras some of his esemies charge, or by the unoil of the people, is again the "constitutional

will of the people, is again the "constitutional it."

It is the more uncompromising opponents of and the concororia were Leen Genman, of ato, and befor Altandiano. The former carried eithou to such an extent that he was arrested ried to the uspital, when after deuseless being ad of his errer, he has been released. The latter of the tracent banguet given at the capital to view Envey protessed hunelf and his party in telescret to the government, accepting the result isolated with of the people. In his speech other things he remarked, "We have opposed to ear opposition has been constitutional and to Now that the contest is over we are here to see, but always constitutionally. We shall oppose the same of the tribunt, but nowhere else and in manner. Not a soldier shall raise a musket, collect shall draw a sword against the constitutionally, and the contest hand he was the constitutional than the same overmant. We are bound to obey the constitutionally, we obey the government, we done the same in the constitutional type of the government, we done the same time.

With the re-establishment of the government come

Causes of the Universal Stagnat' as in Business-Forced Loans no Longer w. Source of Profit to Foreign Merchants-fiemeral Trevino, Governor Elect, at Mon forey-Excessive Copper Colonge at San L. Montenay, Nev. 14, 1887.

In conversation but recently with a Mexican gentle-

man of intelligence, who has tra seiled extensively throughout the United States and E scape, a republican at heart, and yet a supporter of the sempire during the sar of intervention as affording the saily hope of a stable government. I inquired of him the reasons for the universal staguation in business foroughout the country. He responded: "One reason for it is the cessation of operations in the mines dur and the late war. This, however, will soon be remed all. They are being renewed very rapidly in the State a of Chibuahua, Zacatecas, Durango and others, and to a benefite of these in the revival of trade will soon be o' survable. This branch of industry has had less to fe ar during our revolutions ne matter how blinded by hatred or love of stock raiser may have bee a dayen from their lands destroyed by robbery and exaction, the miner has been the power which first re selved it. The war of the inter the uncertainty waich exists, first, in the intentions of the stability of the existing government, its incidention and capability tempretect the commerce of the country. subjects of those powers which recognized the empire, the English and Irish, the Germans, Spanish and French. At present these people have no guarantee of protection save the will of the until the future relations between their government and Mexico is decided upon. For this reason they are making

the many contributes in the enablithment of the presentation of the control in March 19 Marchan will add to change of the control in March 19 March 20 March

to the government asking it to prohibit the coming of copper money in that city, as being opposed to the third article, part third, of the constitution of 1846 upon the classification of revenue. The coming of copper money in some portions of the country is be oming a great evil, as there seems to be no law regulating the amount to be received as a legal tender.

Highway robbery throughout the country is as frequent as ever, nor does there seem to be any energetic effort on the part of the government to stop it.

Mistaken Notions in the United States About the Men who Supported the Empire-Des-potic Acts of Juarez, and Intrigues of Esco-bedo-Absorption by the United States the

MONTEREY, Nov. 20, 1867. look to the absorption of the country by the United have so long afflicted the country." Thus said m ments of the party now in power, enthusiastic and pos-sessed of a certain spasmodic energy—the only kind purity of blood, who have among them ideas and traditions which have come down to them from before the conquest; who have a blind, unreasoning instinct of nationality, and regard a condition of war and tumuit as man's n atural state. Those, of course, comprise the vast majority, and upon them rests the as the only one through which any desired end can be importance—to himself. As to the latter, as they have been, they will always be the, tools of leaders who fully understand them and know how to appeal to their passions and prejudices that they may use them for their own purpose. Our difficulties, those which stand in the way of our peace and prosperity, are not in the fact that we have had an ambitions man at the head of affairs; they are rather inherent in the people; forty years of anarchy have so diseased the body politic that its recuperative power is destroyed, and we must look shroad for the only remedy which will save the patient. It is a mistake to suppose that the party which that the party of these upon whom alone rests the claim of the Mexicans to be considered a civilized people. But their doors was to be protected from war, not to have one mangarated which should be more destructive than any before. The demoralization so rife throughout the country extended to them too. Their spirit had become broken through constant suffering, and, though desiring peace, that could not be prevailed upon to fight for it. The missake of France was in not comprehending the people, and in depending upon them as atties in establishing the ompire. As was expected, such force should have been sent as would have at one crushed out all hopes of resistance: the war agniest these who refused to submit to the government should have been aggressive and releasiless, and soon all opportion would have ceased, as hopeicas; then, and only then, would the people have railed to the support of the empire, and but a little time, comparatively speaking, would have sispaed ere it would have been able to stand alone. Under the policy pursued, manifesting little energy and leas ability, opposition to it was at one time claosed destroyed; and and it not been for the laterforence of the the United States. Those in anost unbrituants thing for Mexico-it would soon have perished from inantion. With the wild have singuled the people, giving up the contest, which resolved the rail to the form of the submit of the complications which had been formed in the latter days of the empire, of the departing lettarg, giving up the contest, which resolved in the latter days of the empire, which had been to republic, is destroyed, and we must look abroad for the only remedy which will save the patient. It is a mistake to suppose

the Anglo-Saxon race; they will see, at the same time, the benefits which will accrue to the Mexican people that in accomplishing this end, the outward stream will hardly commence flowing from their treasury before a countercurent will set in and, withat, will take cognizance of the agreeable fact that the nations of Europe rather demand than oppose this."

Such are the ideas of a Mexican supporter of the empire; as he styles himself "an interventionist," made such by the conviction that the Mexican people will never be able to establish a perspanent government in the country; a man of wealth, educated in the United States, without ambition and anxious only for the good of his country and his race.

-Speculation About Cuba-Couffe

gang of ten robbers. The agent, at the head of his em ployes, who were armed, resisted and finally succeeded in driving them off, aithough not until he had been sho through the cheeks

agent was-commanded to deliver up his money, upon replying that he had none, one of the rob drew a knife across his throat and the gang then loped away. The wound inflicted was a ghastly one but samples of what are occurring all over the cou

do anything for the unfortunate people of Matamoros in the way of a reduction of duties on goods imported at inat point, as he and promised, in view of their sufferings by the recent tornado. The department is under the control of a citizen of Vera Cruz, the interests of which place are antagonistical to Matamoros, and so, though as the General state; he used all his influence, he accomplished nothing. This will be a great disappointment to the people of the control of the control

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The British held Havana eleven months, duri which time they brought into that port nearly a the sand loaded vessels, most of them from the North American colonies, and many thousa negroes from Africa. This gave an imput to the agriculture of the island, and from that time a trade with New England sprung up molasses and rum, which Spain was never able put down. In self-defence the mother country in Il opened the ports of the island to the trade of the worker.

ortion is from Mayana to be seen that it is a direct line.

A class of hills rons through the Island from east outheast to north northwest, approaching the southern cast east of Puerto Principe, while more to the west the nountainous ridge approaches the northern shore. The nighest portion of these hills is in the easters end of the island, the Sierra dei Cobra, situate northwest of the listand, the Sierra dei Cobra, situate northwest of the

A claim of hills rous through the island from each content and the property brindips, with more to its west to measurate privates of the content of the content of the property desired (1998), selected to the content of the content